

SIGNED UNDER PROTEST

**THE EXCISE LAW REVISERS FINALLY
COMPLETE THEIR WORK.**

Attorney-General O'Brien Protests That the Licenses Are too High, and Prohibitionist Kruse Insists They Are too Low
At their final meeting yesterday, the Ex-

the statute which they have been engaged for several months in framing. Among other things they tinkered over section 16, known as the restriction section, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the act shall take effect, and also after each census, to transmit to the various Boards of Excise a statement, in writing, showing the population of the city or town of such Board, so that they shall limit the saloons to one for every 500 of the population. This is not to affect existing saloons. In towns having less than 500 population, the license Commission may grant at their discretion, at least one saloon license. This section formed one of

After three hours of correction and revision, the Commissioners prepared to end their labor by signing the report to the Legislature introducing their statute. Dr. Crosby grew out of sports as his task neared its end. He read the report and was the first to sign it. Mr. Thommann signed next. President Tollins and Commissioners Smart and Stern also affixed their signatures alone to the report, but Attorney-General O'Brien annexed a long explanation, which he proceeded to read, to his signature. His manifesto set forth that, although he signed it, he objected to the bill because it made the license fees too high, having in some

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Prohibitionist Kruse read almost an hour of the disclaimer of the statute as an annex to his signature. In it he said that he objected to the license fees fixed, upon the ground that they were excessive, and that he was not a salaried official, but a stimulant in hotels and restaurants on Sunday; to the recommendation that liability under the Civil Damages act depend on previous notice not to sell being given in writing; and to the provision that the license should be toward limiting the number of saloons, but simply provides that their number shall not be increased without the consent of the board of aldermen. He also cited over Mr. Kruse's assertions as to the effect of the act, Mr. J. H. Springfield to his own looking wrathfully at the speaker. Mr. Kruse was appealed to the other Commissioners, he said, and they would be glad to accept of his statements you know to be unqualifiedly untrue? He says that the restriction clause (section 10) is not a restriction, but a limitation, and shows that it does reduce the number of saloons. Now, I want to put in after my signature.

be untrue. We should all protest against and disprove his assertions." "To do this, we must decrease the number of unions," persisted Commissioner Kruse. "It is an indirect but very effective measure," he said. "To do this, we must have a law that will allow only one union per company," he said. Kruse suggested that Commissioner Kruse should say that in his opinion the restriction clause did not restrict, and not state his assertion as a fact. He had no right, Mr. Hollins said, to say that. Kruse said he believed to be only his conclusions. "I am not stating," said Hollins, "that the President altered his statement so that it read in accordance with this suggestion."

Commissioner Hollins said the corporation, Commissioner Thumann said.

Now, Kruse, if you will sign the bill without amendment, I will sign it, and I will pledge myself not to drink anything for a year.

His proposition, however, failed to influence Commissioner Thumann.

After resolutions complimentary to President

Hollins and Secretary Cobb had been passed. The bill was then taken up and was reported out of the committee and passed by a vote of 10 to 4. The bill was then taken up and was reported out of the committee and passed by a vote of 10 to 4. The bill was then taken up and was reported out of the committee and passed by a vote of 10 to 4.

commissioners. Twelve well-known gentlemen, who signed the petition, have signified their willingness to serve on a committee when the petition is presented.

A RELIEF FOR MELANCHOLY.

Denman Thompson's Company Entertains the Women of the Insane Asylum.

The steamer Thomas S. Brennan, in addition to its regular passenger list of drunks and vagrants, carried Denman Thompson's mad and

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charged him with having threatened her in the event of her bringing a civil suit against him. He was confined in the jail for a few days, after which he underwent examination, when he was released in custody of his attorney. The case was brought to court for a summary judgment, under which the case was brought was that the defendant had threatened to sue the plaintiff's attorney for libel, and to cause him to be arrested in the event of her bringing a suit against him. The case was dismissed, and the plaintiff's day Justice Ford discharged her, stark on the ground that no case had been made out under the statute.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

SUNDAY, Feb. Jan. 9.—William Cairns, a greenhouse merchant of this place, was suffocated last night by coal gas in his bedroom. The family not having made their appearance this morning neighbors suspected something was wrong, and on entering the room found the body of the wife, and this year-old child, both found unconsciously dead, and coal gas was still in the room. The cause of death was coal gas, but the child is quite dangerously ill. Cairns was 50 years of age.

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Jan. 9.—The Connecticut Legislature assembled this morning and the caucus nominating committee, of which John B. Hays was elected chairman, has the honor, John B. Hays, for Governor, and

Emily White Starts off with a Pistol.
Emily White, 50 years old, a servant of M. K. Kelam of Jersey city, stopped getting dinner on Sunday and afternoon and left her employer's house from a hidden drawer she had a small revolver. A note pinned to it said a man who owed her a salary and would make him pay her. She has not been here since.

No Indictment for Habit 14.
The Queens county Grand jury finished its labors yesterday. Superintendent Hamilton of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and several of his officers testified before it, but it is said no indictment was found against anybody for rabbit poisoning.

SIGNED UNDER PROTEST

THE EXCISE LAW REVISERS FINALLY COMPLETE THEIR WORK.

Attorney-General O'Brien Protests That the Licenses Are Too High, and Fearing that this will cause the people to turn to the excise law revisers, he has signed the new statute which they have been engaged for seven months in framing. Among other things they tinkered over section 16, known as the restriction section, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the close of each year to submit a report to the excise law revisers, to transmit to the various Boards of Excise a statement, in writing, showing the population of the city or town of such Board, so that they shall limit the saloons to one for every 500 of the population. This is not to be construed to mean that there shall be more than 500 population, the Excise Commissioners may grant, at their discretion, at least on saloon license. This section formed one of Commissioner Kruse's objections to the proposed statute.

After three hours of correction and revision the Commissioners prepared to end their labors by signing the report to the Legislative Infor-

during their statute, Dr. Crosby grew quite apoplectic as his task neared its end. He read the report and was the first to sign it. Mr. Thomann signed next. President Hollins and Commissioner Kruse followed. The signatures of the other Commissioners, Attorney General O'Brien annexed a long explanation, which he proceeded to read, to his signature. His manifesto set forth that, although he signed it, he objected to the bill because it made the license fees too high, having in some cases increased them as much as 50 percent.

Prohibitionist Kruse read almost as long a disclaimer of the statute as an annex to his signature. In it he said that he objected to the license fees fixed upon because they were too stimulant to the clause permitting the sale of liquors in hotels and restaurants on Sunday.

After reading the report, Commissioner Kruse, under the Civil Damages Act, depend on previous notice not to sell being given; in writing; and to section 16 because it does not prohibit the sale of liquors in hotels and restaurants simply provides that their number shall not be increased. Commissioner Thomann gave a lengthy explanation of the bill, and was followed over section 16. Springing to his feet and waving his hands vigorously, he said that he had appealed to the other Commissioners, he said: "Can you permit Mr. Kruse to make a statement?" He said that he was not sure it was true? He says that the restriction clause (section 16) does not restrict, when it has been

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have to pay from \$500 to \$500.

The tax on saloons, which most interest the general public is section 19, which ordains that saloons shall close at midnight in place of 1 o'clock, and that the view from the street, which provides that the view from the street of the interior of saloons must not be obtained, and that the sale of liquor in saloons is prohibited, is intended to procure the enforcement of this requirement.

Committee on the subject, which was a note from Mr. Crosby, of which the following is an extract:

Permit me to add to this note my deep sense of the courtesy and fairness you have shown in our interview as to the subject of the proposed saloon law, and the respect of our opinions. I part from you in the relation of friends, and I am sure that you will ever be able to expect for the qualities of your mind and heart. It is a pleasure to have met you.

A petition to the Excise Commissioners, signed by over 2,000 citizens, asking that the saloon law be repealed for the year ending April 30, 1889, is lying on the table. It was presented on Friday at the office of the Excise Commissioners, and was signed by a large number of men, who signed the petition, have signified their willingness to serve on a committee when the petition is presented.

A RELIEF FOR NEALHOOLY.

Denman Thompson's Company Entertains the Women of the Juvenile Asylum.

The steamer Thomas S. Brennan, in addition to its regular passenger list of drunks and vagrants, carried Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" company and the handsome

Commisioner after whom the boat was named took the stage at 7 o'clock last afternoon. The audience which greeted the commissioner was composed of the 800 women inmates of the insane asylum. Pavilion H had been decorated for the occasion with flags and a large platform had been erected at one end.

Nearly half of the women in the audience were afflicted with insanity. When Commissioner Brennan introduced the members of the "Old Homestead" company they were received with much enthusiasm. He then invited them to sing "The Boat Song," and he led them to any New York audience. The entertainment consisted entirely of songs and instrumental music. The program included songs by Akertoy, Baker, Meyers, Law, Kruger, Kummerow, and Oloft, and Mr. Reiff, the first soloist, sang "The Boat Song." Mr. Conrad furnished the music. The selections were well received and in them appeared to the audience most strongly.

When the entertainment was finished the women sang "The Boat Song" with great applause. Commissioner Brennan then moved a vote of thanks, and it was carried with a yell. The commissioner then left the stage and returned to his quarters in the city hall building, where he was met by the workhouse, and, after seeing the sights of the island, returned to the city at 4 o'clock.

An Interpretation of the Boycott Law.

The so-called Boycott law has received an interpretation which may affect a greater number of cases. On Friday, Dec. 29, Anne McLean was charged with a complaint against her husband, who threatened her in the event of her bringing a civil suit against him. He was con-

FIRE IN THE TOMB Under the following Monday morning's edition of the *New York Times*, which was published at noon, appeared the editorial comment, ex-Ambassador District attorney Perry, the editor of the *Tribune* had written, "The fact is that which applies to threats against the operation of a common business enterprise, and it is not brought up here." In this instance were told that certain letters of Mr. Cogan were sent to the *Times* and the *Tribune* and were printed against him. The edit was brought and won. Yesterday Justice Ford discharged for lack on the ground that no case had been made out under the law.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—William Cairns, a quarrelsome man, who was called last night by coal gas which escaped from a small stove in the bedroom. The family not having made their appearance this morning neighbors suspected something was wrong and called on him. He was found lying face down and his wife and two other children were round him unconscious. A doctor came and pronounced him dead. His wife and co-servants, but the child is quite dangerously ill. Cairns was 60 years of age.

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Jan. 9.—The Connecticut Legislature assembled this morning and the caucus nominating officers were confirmed. John H. Ferry, who is elected Governor, was re-elected Speaker. The House has a generation ago by his father, Dr. H. Ferry, when he was a student there. Both Houses adjourned to meet to-morrow and elect a Governor and other State officers.

Emily White Starts off with a Pistol.

Emily White, 59 years old, a servant of M. K. Keilam of Jersey City, stopped getting dinner on Sunday afternoon and taking a small silver plated pistol and fired it off several times.

No Indictment for Rabbit Coursing.
The Queens county Grand Jury finished its labors yesterday. Superintendent Hawkinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and several of his officers testified before it but it is said no indictment was found against anybody for rabbit coursing.